THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIII. WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1809. No. 1187.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE

Pittsburgh Gazette.

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

100 DOZEN OF

LONG'S SICKLES,

And a few barrels of

Flaxseed Oil,

FOR SALE,

for which Country Linnen will be taken in payment.

GEORGE SUTTON.

Pittsburgh, May 9, 1809.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and are now opening at their Store, corner of Third and Market Streets, a handsome assortment of

Seasonable Merchandize,

of this Spring's importations, which they are happy to say they can sell as low as any goods formerly imported.

Denny & Foster.

Pittsburgh, 23d May, 1809.

A few hundred bushels of good WHEAT wanted, for which seventy-five cents per bushel will be given in merchandize or cash; also, the highest price for Corn, Rye or Oats.

M Candless & Cochran,

Are just opening a large and elegant assortment of

Summer Goods,

of the latest importations and newest patterns, which they will sell at unusually low prices for Cash.

They have also received a complete assortment of *HARDWARE, QUEENS WARE* and *GROCERIES*, amongst which are White-lead, Whiting, and Spirits Turpentine.

They have on hand Pig Lead, Kentucky Cordage, and Tobacco of an excellent quality.

Also, Country Gin and Cider Royal.

Pittsburgh, May 31, 1809.

TO LET,

A House in Market Street, between Second and Third Streets. Enquire of JOSEPH HARBESON.

Pittsburgh, March 4, 1806.

N. B. A few APPRENTICES wanting to the Copper and Tin trades. Apply as above.

Sing's Patent Itch Ointment.

Just received and for Sale, by

J. P. & J. W. Skelton,

DRUGGISTS.

A quantity of this invaluable Ointment, warranted superior to any every sold.

Pittsburgh, June 13, 1809.

N. B. Merchants will be supplied at Three Dollars per dozen. Retail price Fifty Cents.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District and numbered 203—containing 200 acres The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

Blank Mortgages,

Handsomely printed, on good paper,

For Sale at this Office.

NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Apothecary and Drug Store,

Corner of Third and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

J. P. & J. W. Skelton,

INFORM the Inhabitants of the Western Country that they have commenced the APOTHECARY and DRUG BUSINESS, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Robert Cunliffe, merchant, where they offer for sale at Philadelphia prices, a very large and extensive assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines*, both family and patent, Essences, Perfumes, Patent Soaps, Paints, Oil, Turpentine, and almost every article connected with the business. From the arrangements they have made in Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, they are enabled to assure their friends that their assortment of articles in the above business is superior to any offered for sale in this place.

June 1, 1809.

N. B. Practitioners of Medicine, Merchants, and all others who deal in Medicine will find it much to their advantage to purchase from them.

DOCTOR DAWSON,

HAS removed his Medical and Drug Store, to the house lately occupied by William Steele, Esq. in MARKET STREET, where he has just received a general and complete supply of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Horse Phlemes, Spring and Plain Lancets, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Perfumery, &c.* WARRANTED GENUINE; which, being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on as reasonable terms as any ever offered for sale in Pittsburgh.

☞ *Physicians will be supplied with genuine Medicines, at a small advance on the Philadelphia prices.*

May 17, 1809.

JOHN BAIRD,

MERCHANT TAYLOR.

THANKFUL to his customers in general for past favors, wishes to inform them that he has just received an elegant assortment of the most fashionable and best

London Superfine Cloths, Cassimers, Waistcoating, &c.

LIKEWISE

Long and Short NANKEENS

of the first quality, and trimmings suitable for them. Those who wish to favor him with their custom may depend on having their work done in the latest London Fashions, and neatest manner.

N. B. He once more earnestly requests those indebted to come forward and pay off their respective balances, in order that he may meet his engagements made in Philadelphia. Money he must have, and he would be sorry his friends would put him to the disagreeable necessity of employing some person to collect his debts; as no longer indulgence can be give after 60 days from this date.

Pittsburgh June 12, 1809.

To be Let on Ground Rent forever.

A Lot of 40 feet front on Fifth-street, adjoining where WM. WOODS, Esq. now lives, and 40 feet on Diamond-alley, adjoining Mr. Bowman; Also, one other Lot of 60 feet front on Penn-street, and running to the Allegheny river, 410 feet, adjoining the ferry now occupied by Jeremiah Sturgeon. For terms and further particulars apply to the subscriber in the Public Square, nearly opposite the Market House.

ROBERT PEEBLES.

Pittsburgh, June 12, 1889.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

MR. GORE'S SPEECH

On the 7th inst. Mr. Gore, as Governor of Massachusetts, met the Legislature and delivered an impressive and copious speech. Our limits do not admit of its insertion entire. We have however extracted the most striking and generally important passages. His strictures upon party spirit, and its operation upon appointments to office have their foundation in that magnanimity, good sense and patriotism, which is worthy of an enlightened statesman of the federal school. Such sentiments, when reduced to practice, can alone extract all undue bitterness from party contention, and are indispensible to the safety of the public weal by withdrawing from the mean and worthless partizan his ordinary incentive to practice corruption and intrigue in elections,—the expectation of undeserved office and distinction.

—

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

Called to the office of chief magistrate of this great and important commonwealth, by the free suffrages of my fellow citizens, permit me to embrace the earliest opportunity, to express the deep and respectful sense, I entertain of their confidence, and of the solemn obligations it has imposed, for the exercise of all my powers, to secure their rights, advance their interests, and increase their happiness, by all the means which are afforded by the constitution, and the laws of the land.

Educated at a time, when the principles of civil liberty were investigated and discussed by the sages and heroes who conceived and accomplished our glorious revolution, my strongest and earliest impressions were in favor of that well regulated freedom, which is secured by our excellent constitution.—An absence of eight years in the service of our common country, by the opportunity it afforded of remarking the circumstances of other nations, served to confirm, and if possible, to increase the respect and reverence I had previously imbibed for the religious and civil institutions of my native state. A comparison of our condition, with that of any other people, must convince every one of the enviable situation in which we are placed, and of the superior means afforded to us, for enjoying all the blessings of which social life is capable. While this consideration cannot fail to inspire us, with profound gratitude to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, it ought to awaken us to a sense of the awful responsibility we are under, to transmit unimpaired to our successors, this valuable inheritance, derived, through the providence of God, from the toils and sacrifices of our pious ancestors.

To perform this first of duties, "to preserve the advantages of liberty, and to maintain a free government, we must follow their example in a constant adherence to the precepts of piety, justice, moderation, temperance, industry and frugality," and must sacredly regard the fundamental principles of our constitution, of which none are more evident, none more explicitly asserted, nor more frequently recognized, than that all power resides in the people, and that government is instituted for their protection, safety, prosperity and happiness.

Their substitutes or agents entrusted with the administration of government, cannot, then, in their own immediate acts, nor in the appointment, nor continuance in office of others, rightfully suffer themselves to be influenced by any considerations, but such as promote these just and declared objects.

All citizens who possess the requisite information, talents, and integrity, have fair claims to public confidence, whatever may be their sentiments on the political doctrines which are discussed in the community. And so long as men in office perform the duties assigned them with adequate skill, fidelity and impartiality, their political sentiments ought not to be the ground of removal.

While I entertain no doubt of the soundness of this opinion, I am equally well satisfied, that when persons in office do not execute their duties with fidelity, or conduct themselves in a manner that is injurious to the reputation of government and the interest of the people, or become otherwise disqualified, they who are entrusted with the administration of government, are bound in good faith to their country, to remove them, undeterred by the fear that such act may be imputed to political prejudice, or to any improper motive.

To adopt a rule that no man is to be selected for office unless he be of the particular sect or party of those who administer the government, or subscribe to their political creed, is to establish a principle, not only not recognized by, but directly repugnant to the constitution. It is moreover highly unjust to the people, as it narrows the choice for office, and may frequently exclude from their service the purest integrity, the highest capacities, and best dispositions. It is considering government as instituted, not for the common good, but for the exclusive advantage of an association or party of men.

Should they, to whom is deputed the authority of the commonwealth, surrender themselves to such motives, they would descend from the distinguished elevation of rulers of a free people to the level of a faction, disposing of the honors and employments of the public, as bribes to augment their party and perpetuate their power. When creeds and opinions unknown to the constitution, are rendered necessary to employment, they very soon become the only qualification required, and supply the place, not only of talents, for the performance of the highest duties, but even of common honesty, necessary to the discharge of all. Already we have but too much reason to deplore the violence and animosity of party spirit. It has gone far to destroy social intercourse, and all the endearing charities of life, between ancient friends and neighbours, and to substitute political opinions for virtue, intelligence and patriotism. Already the wise and good of all parties, entertain apprehensions, lest the interests of the people, and the duties of government might be forgotten in the solicitude for party power, and the hatred of political opponents. They see and lament not only the evils at present experienced, but they have a dread of evils still greater, even the destruction of our free government, as a necessary consequence of party passion, unless assuaged by a temper of conciliation, of mutual forbearance, of candour, and respect for each other, and by the unqualified surrender of every interest, and every desire to the pre-eminent claim of country, in those who have been selected by the citizens to guard their rights and advance their prosperity. Let us then, gentlemen, trustees for the public good alone, of the power and authority of a just and enlightened community, by the candour and liberality of our own conduct, endeavour to set the example so much desired, by deliberately weighing and justly appreciating the measures and motives of each other, and by pursuing within the circle of our respective duties, unbiassed by any prejudices or prepossessions, the happiness and prosperity of the people, and the security of their rights. Such an example from the government, we might safely trust, would be followed by our fellow citizens, and would afford the best prospect of continuing the freedom and glory of the country.

I trust, gentlemen, that we may sincerely and heartily congratulate each other, and every individual in our country, that the political year commences with the promise of reviving commerce, and the restoration of our citizens, to the exercise of our faculties, and their industry, and to the right of acquiring and possessing property, asserted in our declaration of rights to be essential and unalienable. We have great reason to indulge the hope of realizing these views, from the prompt and amicable disposition, with which it is understood, the present federal administration met the conciliatory overtures of Great Britain—A disposition which is entitled to, and will certainly receive the hearty approbation of every one who sincerely loves the peace and prosperity of the nation.

While we sincerely rejoice at the prospect opened to the United States of returning prosperity, and plenty, this Commonwealth has great reason for self gratulation, on the patience and firmness, displayed by her citizens, under privations the most painful, and restrictions the most irreconcileable to the spirit of freemen. While the acts, enforcing these privations and restrictions, were submitted to by individuals, with a resignation, that evinced the most exemplary love of order, and respect for the constituted authorities of the nation, the wisdom and the temperate firmness dispalyed by the Commonwealth, in their legislature, their persevering attachment to the union, their correct estimate of their own rights, and their prudent and constitutional measures for relief must always rebound to its highest honor.

The history of the United States and of this state has ever shown Massachusetts, submitting with cheerfulness to the most important sacrifices, for supporting the common cause, and general interest of the union, and this without the smallest disposition to dictate to the other members of the confederacy.—Under the distressing circumstances of the last year, the Legislature did what duty rendered indispensable, and it surely did no more.

To prevent an adoption, in future, of measures so fatal to the occupations, industry and subsistence of the people of this state cannot fail to be a subject of momentous concern to a Legislature, entrusted with guarding the rights of the citizens, and the Independence of the commonwealth.

It may be thought advisable to attempt this, by a declaration, to be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing that its powers shall never be so constituted, as to authorize Congress, in any case, to enact a general prohibition, or restriction of maritime commerce, to operate for a longer time, than the session in which it may be enacted, and to a certain early day of the next succeeding session. Whether a purpose so desirable can be effected by this, or any other mode, must rest with the wisdom of the Legislature to decide. Although some difference of opinion may exist as to the means, I cannot persuade myself, there will be any, as to the importance of securing us, against a return of the like distress, which in times, less auspicious to peace and good order, might produce convulsions, disastrous to the harmony, if not to the union of the states, to preserve which, according to its original intent, cannot cease to be the first object of every friend to the country.

Gentlemen,

The observations which have been submitted, principally relate to our mutual duties, as

they arise under the Constitution of the State, and are sanctioned by the usage of former times, and the relation that our constituents have been pleased to create between us.

The reflections which I have presumed to offer on the effect of a blind attachment to party, you will, I trust, think not altogether unsuitable to the occasion, the time nor the circumstances under which we are convened. They are dictated by a pure and disinterested zeal for the happiness of the whole people, and are drawn from me by a thorough conviction, that unless we prevail on ourselves to soften our asperites, to yield a portion of our prejudices to the common good, we put at imminent hazard the morals and prosperity of the citizens, the safety and freedom of the commonwealth.

Entertaining no coubt that wisdom and candour will preside over all your deliberations, and that they will be guided by a single regard to the best interests of the country, permit me to assure you, that these shall not languish, for want of cordial co-operation on the part of the executive, nor shall they suffer, so far as depends on me, from that temper, which I am sure, is at war with the sacred rights, and essential happiness of the people.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1809.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 12th inst. *Mr.* Nelson, from the military committee, to whom was referred a bill from the Senate for suspending for a limited time the recruiting service, reported the bill without amendment. Referred to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Cutts from the committee on our naval establishment, reported a bill concerning the naval establishment. [This bill authorises the President of the United States, in case of a favorable turn in our foreign relations, to cause to be laid up in ordinary such of the public armed vessels of the United States as he may think proper]—Twice read and committed.

Mr. Cutts, from the same committee, on the resolution directing the committee to inquire into the expediency of selling any part of the public armed vessels, reported, that it is not expedient at this time to sell any of the public armed vessels.—Report ordered to lie on the table.

On the 15th inst. the President of the U. States communicated the following MESSAGE to the Senate.

To the Senate of the United States,

In compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 13th inst. I transmit extracts from letters from *Mr.* Pinckney to the Secretary of State accompanied by letters and communications to him, from the British Secretary of State for the Foreign Department—all of which have been received here since the last session of congress.

To these documents are added, a communication just made by *Mr.* Erskine to the Secretary of State, and his answer.

JAMES MADISON.

June 15, 1809.

[The want of room compels us to omit the letters from *Mr.* Pinckney. They are on the subject of the late Order of the British government. We annex the important communication from *Mr.* Erskine—it will remove the fears of the late order was calculated to excite.]

MR. ERSKINE TO MR. SMITH.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1809.

SIR.—I have the honor to enclose the copy of an order of his majesty in Council, issued on the 26th of April last.

In consequence of official communications sent to me from his majesty's government since the adoption of that measure, I am enabled to assure you that it has no connection whatever with the overtures which I have been authorized to make to the government of the United States, and that I am persuaded that the terms of the agreement, so happily concluded by the recent negociation, will be strictly fulfilled on the part of his majesty.

The internal evidence of the order itself would fully justify the foregoing construction; and moreover, it will not have escaped your notice that the repeal has not thereby been made of the order of the 7th of January, 1807, which according to the engagement I have entered into on the part of his majesty, is to be abrogated with the other orders, in consequence of the adjustment of differences between the two countries, and the confidence entertained of further conciliatory understanding.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect and consideration, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) D. M. ERSKINE.

The hon. Robert Smith, &c.

MR. SMITH TO MR. ERSKINE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *June* 15, 1809.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this day, communicating the order in council, issued by his Britannic majesty of the 26th April last.

However well persuaded the President may, at all times, have been that the arrangement, so happily affected by the late negociation, would be strictly fulfilled on the part of his Britannic majesty, he has, nevertheless received with satisfaction your renewed assurance, to that effect, with the further assurance, founded on official communications to you from your government since the adoption of the order in council of the 26th April, that that order was not intended to have any connection whatever with the overtures, which you had been authorized to make to the government of the United States.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) R. SMITH.

Hon. David M. Erskine, &c.

Nothing of importance has yet been done by Congress. On Friday last the House of Representatives were debating upon the Loan Bill.

Southern Justice.—At the last *May Sessions* in Charleston, (S. C.) James Hutton, for *killing* a Negro, was fined FIFTY POUNDS; and George Burrows and Robert Welch, for *stealing*, received sentence of DEATH.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

The range of cliffs along the Mississippi river, about 15 miles below the city of Natchez, which mass of earth has often attracted the admiration of the traveller, and amused the speculations of the philosopher, without a distant expectation of any real advantage to our country; but accident (the source of many important events for the benefit of mankind) has discovered this great mass of earth to be *Ochre*, of various hues and colours. The discovery was made by an enterprising *Yankee*, who had a large quantity of it carried to Boston, which proved to be equal to any imported from Europe, and remunerated him handsomely for his labour and risk. The prominent colours as yet discovered of this great mass of Ochre, are white, yellow, purple and red all of which have been found of an excellent quality. Here we see how nature distributes her good things, and how partial it often operates—this great bed of earth might have enriched many poor families, but the proprietors we understand are *Mr.* Farrar and *Mr.* Claiborne, two of the richest planters in the Mississippi territory.—This however will not lessen the great profit which will result to our country from this discovery. *(Orleans Gaz.*

40,000 Dollars Found!

Forty thousand dollars in specie, were lately found in a hollow tree in Grayson county, in this state, by a man named Perkins, a farmer. They are said to be lighter than the American standard, or Spanish milled dollars. Perkins has, we are told, sent some of them to the United States mint. On this circumstance being mentioned here a few days ago, in the presence of an intelligent country gentleman, he immediately remarked, that the dollars must be of "Chisell's making" By this gentlemen we are informed, that about 45 or 50 years ago, a man named Chisell discovered, and commenced the working of the lead mines on New River, in Grayson county, that as usual some silver was found among the ore, and that Chisell had obtained a permit from the British king to coin as much money from time to time as would pay off his workmen. True to the adage he took the ell to the inch, and probably the discovery of Perkins is the fruits of Chisell's industry, which a premature death (foul play cannot prosper) prevented him from enjoying. In this country, our informant adds, at the place now occupied by captain Robert Hunter, on the main Richmond road, Chisell quarrelled with, and stabbed to death, a man named Rutledge. Chisell was seized, carried to Williamsburgh, tried, and condemned to the gallows. He was found dead in the jail on the morning of the day destined for his execution. [*Lynchburgh, (Va.) Star.*

Aaron Burr and Miranda.—The Spanish Junta Ambassador at London (Apadoca) having made representations to the British minister for foreign affairs, that several persons were in London who had in hand an enterprize against the Spanish colonies in South America, Miranda and Burr were particularly named; the former however contrived to obtain a passage in a vessel bound to St. Christophers, for which place it is said he departed; Aaron Burr, who was also summoned to appear did not make his escape, but presented himself according to the summons; and was notified that he must depart from England; he disclaimed all connexion or participation with any design against the Spanish colonies, and claimed as a British subject, under magna charta, to remain unmolested in the country, to which he owed and avowed allegiance.

Upon its being urged that he was an American citizen, and that he held a station there which put his character of an American beyond question; he disclaimed the character of an American citizen, and asserted that he was entitled to protection by his birth, under the British government, long before the independence of America: and that although the British government might connive at, he maintained that the principles of British law and policy never admitted of expatriation; and could not refuse to recognize the right of any subject born within the realm or its colonies.

He was nevertheless advised that he must depart the realm.

He thereupon signified that it was out of his power; that he was destitute of the funds requisite to defray the expences of his removal, or discharge the obligations which he had already incurred.

Whether the funds were advanced or not we have not learnt—but he was accompanied to one of the ports on the North Sea, and ship for the continent.

We heard several weeks ago that he had taken his passage for the Island of St. Christophers, and was destined for Trinidad.

[*Bell's (London) Weekly Messenger.*

Since the reduction of Vigo, (says a London paper) the French, it is said have been guilty of the most horrible excesses, destroying all those villages which had principally contributed to the patriotic corps by which that service had been performed. At Lourizon they hung thirty monks and forty nine of the chief inhabitants, and then set the town on fire. The patriots retaliate with severity, and lately put to death 130 Frenchmen, made prisoners near the bridge of St. Payo.

PERSIA.

Curious anecdotes from the late travels of Mr. Gardane, in Persia.

The politeness of the Persians is of a species perfectly Oriental. A nobleman of high rank went one day to the French ambassador's "to beg his pardon because the weather was so bad in Persia."

The diplomatic conferences at Teheran, are held in the same manner as our dramatic exhibitions, with the doors open, and in the presence of a multitude of auditors. The Orientals cannot conceive the necessity of secrecy in conventions between states.

The women are kept as much enslaved in Persia, as in the rest of the east. A Frenchman belonging to the suite of the ambassador, one day excited gareat uproar at Teheran, for having ventured to cast some inquisitive looks at the garden of a seraglio. At the sight of a man, the women uttered screams of affright; some of them even snatched up arms, and prepared to repel ogles with musket balls.

Mr. Gardane one day asked a Persian nobleman how many children he had? "I dont know" replied he, "enquire of my Secretary." The Secretary turned to his list, and answered that his master had seventeen children.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 14.

Capt. Lake, of the Flora, from N. Orleans, (arrived at New-York) informs, that the French consul at that place, had applied to the Governor for the priviledge of landing about 18 000 French inhabitants, who had been ordered to leave Cuba, which request had been granted: and that he met in the river, bound up, seven ch'rs and a sloop, and out side the bar, three more sch'rs, all from St. Jago (Cuba) with about 1,200 French passengers. A ship had also sailed from St. Jago with 500 passengers, bound to N. Orleans.

On *Mon*day last was boarded off New Castle, and detained for a supposed breach of our laws, the ship *Mary-Ann*, capt. Charles Foster, of London, with a cargo of merchandize. This is the ship some time since mentioned to have arrived at Havanna, where she would have unloaded, but finding the duties extravagant and hearing of the accommodation of the differences between England and the United States, she sailed for this port; but when she arrived off the Capes and took a pilot on board, the captain understanding that she would not be permitted to enter till after the 10th inst. stood off to sea, where she remained till after the 10th when she entered, and on her arrival off Newcastle, was put under seizure by the cutter, as is supposed, for entering our waters before the 10th

This vessel while laying too off our Capes was run foul of by the ship Three Sisters, capt Hamburg, from this port for Cadiz, in the night, being out 6 hours, which ship immediately returned to New-castle, with the *loss* of Captain Hamburg. It was till the arrival of this ship, hoped that the captain in the general confusion had got on board the *Mary-Ann*, but even that hope is now at end, and no doubt remains but that Capt. Hamburg, has met a watry grave.

The Cochineal is principally reared by the *Mexians*, who are said to send annually to Europe 1,000,000 pounds, and nearly as much to the East Indies, were they sell at about 4 or 5 dolls. per pound. These insects derive their rich scarlet color, from feeding on the juice of the great Prickly Pear, otherwise called great Indian Fig, Nopal or Opuntia *Major*. This bush grows to the height of 5 or 6 feet, divested of the barbed bristles which surround the dwarf kind, and composed of great oval leaves, or articulation of a thick body. The same insects have been observed by Batonists on other plants, but without their delicate colour. The Pear is to be found at Beaufort, S. C. in a loose sandy soil, not further than half a mile from salt water. A writer in the Charleston City Gazette supposes it not to be a *native*, but to have been *imported* from *Mexico*, it being found principally growing about the ruins of the old Spanish forts and wharves on borders of the Bluff at Beaufort.

FROM CONCORD, (N. H.) June 7.

The Legislature of New-Hampshire assembled this day, and a new order of things returns to bless the state. The Senate has chosen the hon. Moses P. Payson (the federal candidate) for president, and Uriel Foster, esq. for clerk. The Senate stands 7 federal to 5 embargoroons. In the House the hon. John B. Upman, (the federal candidate) is chosen Speaker, and John O. Ballard, clerk. The returns of votes for governor, have been opened, they stand

For Judge Smith	15 638
For Gov. Langdon	15,161

And 180 scattered. The returns have not yet been examined as to their legality; but the probability is, that as many on one side as the other will be thrown out.

The democratic assertions respecting New-Hampshire will be remembered.

From the Norfolk Ledger, June 9.

The Haytian brig Vicor, whose arrival we noticed in our last, has been, we understand, seized by the custom house as a *French* vessel, whose entry is forbidden by law. This case will present an important question upon the independence of Hayti. It is certainly true that in obedience to the views of the late administration, and in compliance with the wishes of the Grand Emperor, our laws have said that St. Domingo is not independent; how far policy may direct us to refuse to acknowledge the independence of that colony, we undertake not to say, but the consequence of the condemnation of this vessel, as a *French* vessel, will most probably bring a piratical war upon our commerce.

BALTIMORE, June 12.—The Legislature of this state adjourned on Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M. Both branches not agreeing in the choice of a Senator, no appointment was made.—The house invited the Senate to a conference, but the conciliatory overture was preemptorily rejected, of course whatever odium there may be, in leaving the state unrepresented in the senate of the Union, Smith's friends have taken upon themselves. The majority very frankly stated their reasons for not accepting of Gen. Smith In a message to the senate, they, in substance, declared that he had forfeited the confidence of the people, and was a politician who could not be safely trusted after the evidence which had appeared against him.

NOTICE.

The subscriber (importer of Hardware) has taken the Store lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Clifford, No. 190, Market-Street, PHILADELPHIA, and intends to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Ironmongery, Saddlery, Cutlery, &c.

which he will dispose of on good terms for cash or credit.

JOHN J. CLEVELAND.

June 10, 1809. 6m.

A general assortment of the following

GOODS,

for Sale by the subscriber, on the the most reasonable terms.

Cloths,	Blue, drab and mixed plains,
Cassimers,	Flannels,
2 1-2 and 3 point blankets.	Cottons, checks, &c

ALSO,

Fine and coarse cutlery,
Brass Andirons
Shovels and Tongs,
Tea Trays, &c. &c.

With a variety of other *Dry Goods, Brass* and *Japanned Wares, &c.*

C. P. WAYNE,

No. 130, south west corner of *Market* and Front streets, *Philadelphia.*

June 10, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A large and convenient

FRAME HOUSE,

situate in Second, three doors from Market Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, sign of the *SWAN.* There is good stabling and yard and it has long been a house of Public Entertainment.—It is unnecessary to detail the conveniences as it is presumed the purchaser will view the premises. For *terms*, which will be very moderate, apply to *John M'Elwain* on the premises, or the Subscriber, near Pittsburgh.

HENRY BOLLINGER.

June 20, 1809.

Taken up by the subscriber, living in Ohio township, Beaver county, on the 10th day of May last, a *BLACK HORSE*, 10 years old this spring, about 15 hands high, shod all round, the two off feet white, the hind one has been badly corked, has a small saddle mark upon the right side, no other mark perceivable.—The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAMUEL THOMPSON.

June 20, 1809.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY on the night of the 22d inst. a bound girl named NELLY KELLY, between 14 and 15 years of age; took away with her sundry wearing apparel, which cannot be described. All persons are forbid harboring her at their peril. The above reward will be given if returned to her duty, but no charges paid.

MARY MURPHY.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1809.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY on the night of the 22d inst. a bound girl named SALLY MAHUGH, between 15 and 16 years of age; took away with her sundry wearing apparel. All persons are forbid harbouring her at their peril. The above reward will be given if returned to her duty, but no charges paid.

JANE PORTER.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1809.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Washington County, Pennsylvania, near Canonsburgh, a Negro man by the name of

BOB.

He is about 6 feet high, had on when he went away, a pair of patent cord pantaloons, a striped cotton round about, a swansdown vest, and a fur hat; he was raised by a certain Arthur O'Hara, near Greensburgh, Westmoreland County—it is supposed he is now in or near the place where he was raised. Whoever takes up said runaway, and secures him in any jail so that I get him again shall have Twenty Dollars, and if brought home the above reward.

JOSEPH PENTECOST.

April 26, 1809.

Borough Ordinance.

BE it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Pittsburgh, That the second section of Ordinance, No. 66, passed in Council on the 28th day of May, 1808, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That when any horse, mare, or gelding, above one year old, shall be found running at large in any of the streets, lanes, or alleys in this Borough, a fine of Two Dollars shall be imposed on the owner of such horse, mare, or gelding, (whether such horse, mare, or gelding shall be taken up or not) one-third part of which fine shall be paid to any person who shall take up such horse, mare or gelding, and deliver the same to the high constable; one third to the high constable, and the remaining third be paid into the borough treasury; and when any such horse, mare, or gelding shall be taken up and delivered to the high constable, it shall be his duty to apply to the Burgess for a warrant to levy the said fine, whose duty it shall be to grant the said warrant on application to him for that purpose made, and it shall also be the duty of the high constable upon his either seeing or hearing of any such horse, mare, or gelding running at large in any of the streets, lanes or alleys in this borough, and as soon as he can find who the owner of such horse, mare or gelding shall be, to apply for such warrant as aforesaid, to levy the said fine, in which case one half of the said fine shall be paid to the high constable, and the other half into the borough treasury: Provided always, That the Burgess shall have a discretionary power, when it shall appear to him that such horses, mares, or geldings, or any of them, were set at liberty by some evil-disposed person for the purpose of informing on and fining the owner or owners, and in similar cases.

And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That a fine of One Dollar shall be imposed on any and every person who shall drive any waggon, cart or dray, through any of the streets, lanes or alleys in this Borough, without a line to his or their leading horse; one-half whereof to be paid to the informer, and the other half into the Borough treasury, and to be recovered as other fines are.

Enacted into an Ordinance the 20th day of June, 1809.

Attest.

L. STEWART, *Town Clerk.*

NOTICE.

Whereas a certain Joseph Burns left with the subscriber, on the 24th of January, 1809, a Horse to keep during the winter; and whereas the said Joseph has not called for or paid the expences of keeping said Horse, I hereby give notice, that unless the said expences are paid and the Horse taken away before the 8th day of July next, he will be sold to defray the expences, on that day, at Wilson's Ferry, on the Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh.

TIMOTHY KEEN.

Allegheny county, June 26, 1809.

Four Dollars Reward.

Strayed from the commons of Pittsburgh, in April last, a dark Bay Horse, between 14 and 15 hands high, 12 years old, branded on the near shoulder, bob'd tail, paces and trots. The above reward and reasonable charges will be paid to any person who will deliver said Horse to the subscriber.

JAMES MAYS.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1809.

Just Published by ZADOK CRAMER, Pittsburgh:

(Price 2 dollars per dozen, 25 cents single,)

THE

United States Spelling Book,

With appropriate Reading Lessons:

Being an easy Standard for Spelling, Reading and Pronouncing

The English Language,

According to the Rules laid down by John Walker, in his critical and pronouncing Dictionary.

BY SUNDRY EXPERIENCED TEACHERS.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

[From MISS SPENCER, teacher of young ladies, Pittsburgh.]

Mr. Cramer—

Sir,—I have given your Spelling Book, a hasty perusal, (although a female) I have not the vanity to suppose myself a competent judge of merit—I however think it, the best book of the kind I have yet seen, and far more comprehensive. As far as my power extends, I shall endeavour to aid its notoriety.

—

Dear Sir,—I have looked over the United States Spelling Book, which you are about publishing; and can very sincerely give you my approbation of it.

To me it appears to possess considerable advantages, over other publications of the kind, which have fallen under my notice; especially in pointing out a correct pronunciation, which is so essential to the learner and so frequently overlooked, and in too many instances not accurately understood, by the teacher.

SAML. ROBERTS.

[President, fifth district, common pleas courts, Pennsylvania]

—

Sir,—Agreeably to your request, I have examined the United States Spelling Book, and I beg your acceptance of the enclosed scrap, as my opinion of it. JOHN WRENSHALL.

[A minister of the methodist church Pittsburgh.]

Dilworth and Fenning, merit equal praise,
And Webster too, excite poetic lays;
While Mathew Carey, with his novel plan
Of simple tales may lead the youth to man.
Be C*****, like the bee in blooming May,
Has cull'd the sweets from all, a rich display
Of useful lessons, for the op'ning mind:
Science in embryo is here combin'd.

—

Mr. Cramer.—I have carefully examined your spelling book, and am well pleased with the geographical tables and chronology, because they not only convey to children, the knowledge of reading with propriety, but will leave on their young minds an impression of the relative situation of a number of cities, towns and provinces, which will render the study of geography and history easy to them in future—With respect to the spelling and reading lessons, it may be ranked among the best productions of the kind extant.

JOHN TAYLOR.

[Minister of the episcopal church, and teacher in the academy.]

—

Sir, At your repuest I have examined the United States Spelling Book, and I think it the best adapted for the use of schools of any that I have seen. ROBT. STEELE

[minister of the first presbyterian church Pittsburgh.]

—

[*The following are from the Teachers of this place.*]

Sir,—At your request I have perused, (hastily) the copy of the United States Spelling Book, which you sent me. I think it equal to any book of the same kind I have seen. The tables in the latter part of the book appear to me well calculated to answer the end for which they are inserted.—Many of the marginal references will aid the teacher rather than the pupil; this, however, is not amiss, as many teachers stand in need of such hints. With these observations, I think the publication may be recommended, as an excellent school book.

ROBT. PATTERSON.

[Principal of the Pittsburgh Academy.]

—

Sir,—"The United States Spelling Book," which you have submitted to my examination, possesses, in my opinion, considerable advantages.—It is unincumbered with a tedious analysis of the alphabet or a dull abstract of grammar; both of which, I deem unnecessary and premature in a book intended only for the first stage of education.—The spelling tables are judiciously arranged, and the variety of reading lessons, with which they are interspersed, will afford an agreeable entertainment to the youthful mind.—The geographical tables and list of proper names from the New Testament, are also a useful addition to the former plan of spelling books. For these reasons, I hope that your book will meet with encouragement equal to its merit. SAML. DOUGLAS.

—

Sir, I have carefully examined your United States Spelling book, and most highly approve of it,—your paper is good and fair—your types well struck. Should I go no farther, this, to me is of the greatest importance, and attended with the best consequences.

Your reading courses is moral, and well selected, and tend to enliven the attention, and happily steal instruction on the young reader—They are judiciously blended with the spelling, so as to avoid satiety from either—The transition is short and pleasant.

THOS. ABRAHAM.

—

Sir,—Having examined your book, (titled The United States Spelling Book) must confess, with pleasure I shall introduce it into my school; acknowledging at the same time, I have not seen any printed in America, better adapted for the instruction of youth.

EDWD. CARR.

Mr. Cramer—I have carefully perused your spelling book and am glad to find you have ventured to be so unfashionable as to omit pictures, they are worse than useless; 2ndly, the table of scripture names; 3rdly, the geopraphical tables; 4thly, the consciseness of of your grammar (since one must be in a spelling book;) 5thly, the chronological table; all these things are decidedly improvements in my opinion, so wishing you that encouragement which the work so well deserves.

ROBT. KIDD.

—

Sir,—I have examined the United States Spelling book attentively—I am much pleased with the arrangements and execution of it—and I think it a work of more merit, and better adapted to the instruction of children, and assistance of teachers, than any book of the kind I have ever seen. I intend to embrace the earliest opportunity to introduce it into my school. MATHEW B. LOWRIE.

—

Sir,—I have perused your spelling book with pleasure, and think it combines more advantages than any other extant. So far as I am able to judge of it, as a spelling book, I think it highly meritorious—and the reading lessons seem to be well adapted to arrest the attention and improve the minds of children. I shall introduce it into my school as soon as you get it completed. A. DOWNING.

—

Sir,—I have, at your request, attentively examined the United States Spelling Book, and believe it to be highly deserving of public support and encouragement. Notwithstanding the many books already extant on this subject, I am persuaded the public are in much want of a work such as yours. ROBT. REID.

—

Sir,—Agreeable to your request I have examined The U. S. Spelling Book, which, I am persuaded, contains considerable improvements on publications of a similar nature. Unincumbered with prehminary keys, abstracts of grammar, and other irrelevant matter, with which most spelling books abounds;—appropriate matter, judicious arrangement, a correct division of words, and accurate pronunciation, are conspicuous through the whole performance.

The vocabulary of proper names of places, *etc.* is, without controversy, an invaluable improvement; and will greatly facilitate the study of history and geography. The spelling and reading lessons are arranged in natural gradations, affording a pleasing variety, and perfectly adapted to each other in nature and quality. In these important particulars, the elementary productions of Webster, Dilworth, Fenning, Murray, Pierce, *etc.* are notoriously defective.

On the whole I do not hesitate to pronounce the United States Spelling Book superior to any work of the kind with which I am acquainted; and from a conviction of its utility, shall introduce it into my school.

SAML. KINGSTON.

—

Canonsburgh Jefferson College, May 10, 1809.

Dear Sir,—Having examined the U. S. Spelling Book, I am perfectly satisfied that it is better calculated than any yet published to instruct the juvenile learner, and cannot but wish it an extensive circulation. The particular attention exhibited in correcting the vulgar habits of pronunciation, so common in English schools, will undoubtedly produce a happy effect. The lessons are instructive and admirably well adapted to excite a taste for reading, and a thirst for information in youth.

SAMUEL MILLER.

A Stone and Queensware POTTERY, FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale the Pottery now in possession of Sam. R. Bakewell, in Charlestown, Brooke county, Virginia, with all the property thereto belonging, consisting of 40 Town Lots, on which are the following Improvements, viz.

A Brick House 38 by 23 feet, two stories high, with two rooms in each story.

A Frame Warehouse and Workshop 51 feet long and 22 feet wide, two stories high, with a cellar under one half the building.

A Kiln for burning Stone or Queensware, inclosed within a circular brick building 24 feet in diameter.

A Mill for washing clay, another for grinding clay, and a third for grinding flint or glazing, each to be worked by a single horse; and a well of good water.

There are on the premises every necessary apparatus for making either Stone or Queensware. The whole will be sold on moderate terms. For particulars apply to SAMUEL R. BAKEWELL, on the premises, or to the subscriber.

BEZ. WELLS

Steubenville, 12th June, 1809.

Wants a Situation,

A Person who is well acquainted with laying out Grounds and Farming Business in every respect, is desirous of obtaining a situation of Manager or Overseer on a plantation. The most satisfactory recommendations can be produced. Any person in need of such a one will please address a line to W. L. at the Printer's. June 21, 1809.

Medical, Surgical and Chemical

BOOKS.

Just received from Philadelphia, and for Sale by

J. P. & J. W. Skelton,

A large and general assortment of the above BOOKS, among which are the following:

MONROE's Anatomy, 3 vols. octavo
Bailey's Morbid Anatomy
Brown's Elements of Medicine
Chaptal's Chymistry, revised and corrected by dr. Woodhouse
Henry's Chymistry
Cullen's Practice
Parkinson's Medical Admonitions
Lavoiser's Chymistry
Hunter on the Blood, 2 vols. octavo
Conversations on Chymistry
Fyfe's Anatomy, 2 vols.
Jackson on Fevers
Hooper's Medical Dictionary
Fox's Medical Dictionary
Hey's Surgery
Accum's Chymistry, 2 vols.
Buchan's Domestic Medicine
Desault's Surgery
Townsend's Guide to Health
Bell on Wounds
Cullen's Materia Medica
Murry's do. do.
Coxe's Medical Dictionary
Willich's Lectures
Denman's Aphorism's
Physicians Vade Mecum
Hamilton's Midwifery
Do. Family Physician
Cheselden's Anatomy
Richrand's Physiology
Haller's do.

Likewise, a few copies of *Gille's History of the World* from the time of Alexander to that of Augustus.

N. B. *J. P. & J. W. Skelton* have constantly on hand and for sale a very large and extensive assortment of *Drugs, Medicines, both Family and Patent, Paints, Oil, Glass, Turpentine and Varnishes*, all of which will be sold at Philadelphia prices.

Pittsburgh, *June* 20, 1809.

ROBERT HARRIS, Jun.

DRUGGIST,

No. 196, MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Has received by late arrivals an additional supply of

Drugs and Medicines,

among which are,

3000lbs Gum Arabic
400lbs Opium
2500lbs Camphor
100lbs Nutmegs
150 lbs Glauber Salts
15 chests Rhubarb
350lbs Jalap
100 boxes Sugar Candy
100lbs Red Precepetate
200lbs Calomel
5000lbs Salt Petre
2000lbs Borax
100 dozen Wash Balls
600 do. Windsor Soap
300 do. British Oil
600 do. Bateman's Drops

With every article in the Drug line, which he will sell on the most moderate terms for Cash or Credit.

June 13, 1809. 15t.

Paints, Oil, Varnishes and Turpentine.

Just received and for Sale, by

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

At their wholesale and retail *Apothecary, Drug* and *Paint Store*, corner of Third and Wood Streets, Pittsburgh.

White lead ground in oil	Rosin
Do. do. dry	King's yellow
Spanish brown	Drop lake, No. 1, 2, 3
Red lead	Sugar of lead
Black lead	White vitriol
Ivory black	Terra deceana
Yellow ochre	Patent yellow
Prussian blue, No. 1, 2	Spanish whiting
Lithrage	Putty
Purple brown	Lampblack
Dutch pink	Copal varnish, best
Rose pink	Do. do. common
Stone ochre	Turpentine do.
English umber	Spirits of Turpentine
Venetian red	Gold leaf, *&c. &c.*

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Pittsburgh, June 20, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *James Woodburn*, deceased, are requested to make payment immediately to the subscribers, and those having any demands against said estate, are desired to render them, properly attested, for settlement. WM. WILSON, WM. WOODBURN. } *Exr's.*

June 7, 1809.

Entered with the subscriber a *Brown HORSE*, about 7 years old, 14 hands high, has a star in his fore head, and a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN BELL, *Woodranger.*

Chartiers creek, June 21, 1809.

Fresh Patent Medicine.

HAMILTON's ELIXIR
FOR COUGHS.

THE increasing reputation of Hamilton's Elixir (which during the last *nine years* has become celebrated throughout the United States) warrants the assertion that it is the *best remedy* now in use for Colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas and approaching consumptions. Experience has taught thousands, that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in the most distressing symptoms, that they load the stomach and impair the digestion, inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects.

A single trial will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evaporates the tough, viscid phlegm or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the accrimonious humour which irritates them, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicine which weakens the constitution and gives strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating at present some of its painful effects.

To parents who have children afflicted with the hooping cough,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

SELECT RECOMMENDATIONS.

Philadelphia, Aug. 9, 1806.

Mrs. H. LEE, widow of R. Lee, jr.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others the excellent quality of Hamilton's elixir, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it; which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these, a constant pain in my breast, and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, but without giving me any relief. Another physician, who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's elixir a trial, saying he had used it in his practice and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken half of it. I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEORGE BENNER, Jr.
No. 11, Budd st. Philadelphia.

Mr. Charles Myers, Hamstead-Hill, near Baltimore, had been a long time dangerously indisposed, and was reduced to the lowest state of weakness, insomuch that his recovery appeared very doubtful. His complaints, which seemed to be affections of the breast and lungs, and general debility occasioned thereby, yielded little, but rather progressed, under the treatment of several eminent physicians; when by the use of Hamilton's elixir, his distressing cough was immediately alleviated, and every other symptom rapidly subdued.—Four or five bottles entirely removed his complaints, and restored him to an excellent state of health and strength.

From Luther Martin, esq. late attorney general of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention. LUTHER MARTIN.

Sold in Pittsburgh at the Store of
ANTHONY BEELEN,
In Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets.
Who has constantly for sale the following
GENUINE MEDICINES.

HAMILTON'S
Worm Destroying Lozenges.
ITCH CURED,
by once using
Lee's Sovereign Ointment.

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last nine years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of the cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant; and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

The proprietor solemnly affirms that this ointment doth not contain a particle of brimstone, mercury or any injurious ingredient whatever.

Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaister, an infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion.

The Restorative Powder, for the teeth and gums.

Hahn's genuine eye water, a sovereign remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills, celebrated for the mildness of their operation, &c. for being the best known remedy for cleaning the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's essence and extract of mustard, for Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Swelling, Numbness, &c.

Tooth Ache Drops, the only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The Damask Lip Salve.

TAKE NOTICE—Imitations of the above medicines are for sale in this town—therefore, apply only to *ANTHONY BEELEN, in Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets*, Pittsburgh, who has been for nine years past, (and still continues to be) sole agent for the sale of the genuine preparations.—As further security against imposition, each genuine article has on the outside wrapper the signature of

HANNAH LEE,
Widow of the late proprietor.
Pittsburgh Dec. 27, 1808.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber proposes to sell the following tract of Land, on Peters creek, two and a half miles from the mouth, in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, two miles from Elizabeth town, and twelve from Pittsburgh.—The tract contains three hundred acres, and the usual allowance; the land is of the first quality; upwards of one hundred acres cleared, and under good fence, of which about twenty acres are meadow. On the tract are an orchard of upwards of two hundred bearing apple trees, a grist mill, saw mill, and powder mill, and other necessary buildings to accommodate three or four families.—The land will divide well into two farms. From eight hundred to one thousand weight of sugar, is made yearly.

For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

Joel Ferree.
Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

CASTINGS,
FROM BIER & ELLIOTT'S.

A CONSTANT supply of Castings of every description, and equal in quality of metal and workmanship to any offered at the Pittsburgh market, may be had at the Warehouse of Mr. BOYLE IRWIN, where merchants may be supplied on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, 6th Dec. 1808.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,
A TRACT OF LAND,
On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.
Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

Pittsburgh
Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

Inform their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common, ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers, quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblers, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets, mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles.
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and thermometer tubes.
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, &c. &c.

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS who, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also, POT and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still-house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

STEEL SEMPLE.
October 24, 1808.

Lots to Lease,

FOR the term of 15 years from the first of April next, by the subscribers, (Guardians to the heirs of William Porter, dec'd)—160 feet running from Front to Second Streets, on Wood Street, 60 feet deep—*Also*, 100 feet on Wood Street, adjoining Wm. M'Cullough's Tavern, same depth. For all or any part of which, proposals will be received by

BOYLE IRWIN, } Guar-
JOHN JOHNSTON, } dians.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1809.

Public Notice.

Persons having demands against the estate of the late William Porter, of Pittsburgh, dec'd, are requested to present the same to subscribers for settlement. Debtors to the estate will please to make payment as speedily as possible.

Alexander M'Laughlin,
Anthony Beelen, } Exec'rs.
Zachariah A. Tannehill,
Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, about to remove to his iron works on the Juniata, near Bedford, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has appointed Mr. GEO. SUTTON, merchant, of this place, his agent, to transact all his business—to whom he intends forwarding a constant supply of Rolled, Rod and Bar Iron. Castings, Nails &c. which he will sell low for cash or negotiable paper. All those indebted to the subscriber, will pay the same to Mr. Sutton without delay; and those having any demands, will call on him for settlement.

WILLIAM LANE.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1808.

ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having her Rope Walk now in complete order, will be enabled to keep a constant supply of ROPES superior and cheaper to any imported from Kentucky, which she offers for sale at the following prices.

Bedcords,	28 yards,	37 1-2 Cts.	per piece.
Lacings.	18 do.	25	do.
Ploughlines,	24 do.	18 3-4	do.
Tarred Cordage		12 1-2	lb.
White do.		13	do.

A reasonable discount will be made when taken by the quantity.

She has on hand, and will constantly keep, a complete assortment of CUT & WROUGHT NAILS and SPRIGS.

Cash, at seven cents per lb. will be given for sound, clean *HEMP*.

MARY IRWIN,
At the corner of Liberty and Third sts.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

CHEAP LEATHER.

TO close a consignment, the subscribers will dispose of a quantity of Spanish Sole Leather, at the low price of 20 cents per pound, by the hundred, for cash only.

DENNY & FOSTER.
Pittsburgh, March 27, 1808. tf.

GUN POWDER.

THE subscribers have on hand, and intend constantly to keep, at their Powder Mill, on Peters creek, two miles from Elizabeth town, a supply of their best manufactured RIFLE POWDER, which they will sell low for cash or on short credit.

From the long experience of this Powder, in most parts of this western country, and its high repute among our greatest gunners, we flatter ourselves with the hope of receiving a part of the public patronage.

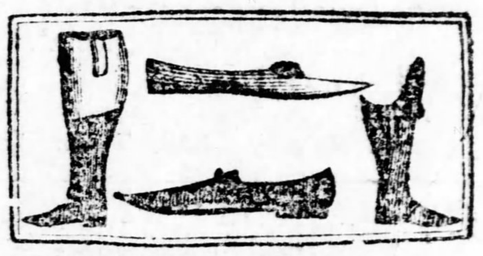
Joel & Isaac Ferree.
Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

Pipe Manufactory.

WILLIAM PRICE,

Respectfully informs the Merchants of the Western Country, that they may be supplied with any quantity of the above article, carefully packed up so as to bear transporting to any distance either by land or water, at his Factory on the bank of the Monongahela river, adjoining the Ship-yard, Pittsburgh.

May 17, 1809.



ROBERT WELSH,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boot & Shoe Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his Shop, in Market, corner of Front street, where he will be happy to supply all those that may call on him, and he flatters himself he will give satisfaction both in the neatness and durability of his work.

He respectfully informs the ladies, that he has commenced the MOROCCO business, and has on hand a handsome assortment of *LADIES SHOES*, of all descriptions, which he will warrant, and sell low. He also informs traders and others, that he will sell Ladies Shoes, Wholesale, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1808.

RAGS

THE highest price, in Cash, given for clean *Linnen* and *Cotton Rags*, at this Office.